From: Martindale, Cary
To: Rauscher, Leslie
Cc: R6HarveyInfo
Subject: info
Date: Thursday, September 14, 2017 11:03:50 AM
Attachments: image002.png
image003.png

WHAT ASSETS ARE WE USING?

EPA Emergency Responders

EPA has 198 personnel (9/9/2017) supporting the response efforts for Hurricane Harvey and have established a Unified Command with other state and federal partners, and are in the field conducting work.

EPA has an organized emergency response program and is positioned to support FEMA, state, local and tribal partners. EPA Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) coordinate response efforts and help deploying resources to support the emergency response and aftermath flooding. The National Incident Management Assistance Team, consisting of highly skilled response personnel from across the country, provides on-the-ground support for response work. These teams are made-up of scientists, engineers, accountants, lawyers and other professions from throughout the EPA.

On Scene Coordinators (OSCs) coordinate all federal efforts with, and provide support and information to, local, state and regional response communities. An OSC is an agent of either EPA or the U.S. Coast Guard, depending on where the incident occurs. EPA's OSCs have primary responsibility for spills and releases to inland areas and waters. U.S. Coast Guard's OSCs have responsibility for coastal waters and the Great Lakes. In general, an OSC's key responsibilities include assessment, monitoring, response assistance, and evaluation during and after a response.

ASPECT

EPA's Airborne Spectral Photometric Environment Collection Technology (ASPECT) surveillance aircraft flew through the fire at the Arkema chemical plant in Crosby, TX to monitor for airborne toxic chemicals. EPA's ASPECT Program is the nation's only 24/7/365 emergency airborne platform equipped with a suite of sensors and software mounted in a fixed-wing, single-engine aircraft and uses the principles of remote hazard detection to image, map, identify, and quantify chemical vapors and deposited radioisotopes. For example, it can detect chemicals and radiation while collecting aerial photos and videos for situational awareness during an emergency, day or night. The information collected can then provide first responders – emergency workers at the scene – with actionable information on the situation. The standard chemicals monitored by ASPECT

TAGA

The Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA) is a self-contained mobile laboratory capable of real-time sampling of outdoor air or emissions. The instrumentation refers both to the analytical instrument and the mobile laboratory built around it. This versatile mobile monitoring system offers a wide variety of services to assist EPA with cost-effectively conducting investigatory activities.
The instrumentation aboard a TAGA mobile laboratory allows real-time monitoring and analyzes for many organic and inorganic compounds at the part-per-billion by volume (ppbv) levels or lower. The TAGA has high-precision Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographical Information System (GIS) to pinpoint any identified chemicals/gases sampling locations on a map.

PHILIS

EPA's Portable High-throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification System (PHILIS) mobile laboratory is used for remote or on-site analysis during natural disasters, accidental releases, man-made, and other incident response actions. It was created to increase capabilities and capacity to analyze contaminated environmental samples – soils, waters, surface wipes, and air matrices. PHILIS has the capability to analyze detection limits centered on health-based clearance levels. It is National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) Accredited & Clean Water Act certified laboratory and part of EPA's Emergency Response Laboratory Network (ERLN).

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